

TODAY'S EVENTS.
A. M.—Flag raising at High School to be participated in by all public school children.
10 a. m.—Executive Council meets for the first time.
11 a. m.—Australia sails for San Francisco with mails and passengers.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
ATTORNEYS.
JOHN & JUDG (A. L. C. Atkinson, John F. Judd, Jr.)—Office over the Co. Bank, cor. Merchant and Kalanianaʻohale Sts.
JOHNSON (W. C. Ahi and Johnson)—Office No. 19 West St., Tel. 884.
DICKER—King and Bethel Sts., P. O. box 788.
W. J. JOHNSON—Suite 815 Mar. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Islands, General for States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.
PETERSON.—15 Kaahumanu St.
PHYSICIANS.
J. AUGUR, Homeopathic Practitioner, Special attention given to diseases of office and residence, 1010 St., nearly opp. Methodist office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 9:30 to 11 a. m., Tel. 723.
C. CLEVELAND, M. D.—Office 1010 St., hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.
J. GALBRAITH—Office and residence, Beretania and Alakea Sts., hours, 9 to 10, 2 to 4 and 7 to 8.
KITAMURA—Office, 630 Nuuanu St., P. O. box 52; residence, 1010 St., office hours 8 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
C. POSEY—Specialist for Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and General Diseases; Temple, hours 8 to 12 and 7 to 8 p. m.
LAPHAM—Veterinary Surgeon, office King St. Stables, 1010 St., calls day or night promptly; specialties, obstetrics and general.
C. WATERHOUSE—Office and residence, King St., near Alakea; office hours 10 a. m. to 12 and 7 to 8 telephone 391 white.
DENTISTS.
RY-Mott-Smith bldg., cor. Fort and Sts.; office hours 9 to 4.
HARRISMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St., office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
H. HIGH—Philadelphia Dental Co., Alakea Temple; Tel. 213.
E. WALL, D.D.S., E. WALL—Office hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Love St., Tel. 434.
MUSICIANS.
MUSIC SCHOOL—Will remain open during the coming vacation. Pupils may avail themselves of this to pay for time lost during quarantine.
ARCHITECTS.
LEE & PAGE, Architects and Engineers, Room 2-4, Arlington Hotel, Honolulu, H. I.; sketches and estimates furnished at short notice; P. O. box 718.
D. & THAIN, Architects—Suite 1010, Block, Fort St.
ENGINEERS.
E. DOVE, C.E.—Surveyor and Engineer, office Campbell block, 1010 St.; P. O. box 101; also at 1010 St. Orders taken for type setting.
R. & CHALMERS, Engineers and Architects, Redier Pump, 1010 St.; H. A. Allen, mechanical representative.
TAYLOR, M. Ann, Soc. C. E.—Office, 1010 St.; P. O. box 101.
CONTRACTORS.
STEELE & CO.—Contractors and Builders, office and shop, 1010 St.; Tel. 723.
BREMANN & CO.—Contractors, Painters, Paperhangers, etc.; all work neatly done; Tel. 884, back of High School.
OPTICIANS.
E. E. LUCAS, Optician, Love St., 1010 St.; Tel. 723.
STENOGRAPHERS.
FRAY—Stenographer and Typewriter with Thurston & Carter, 1010 St.; Tel. 723.
BROKERS.
MURPHY—Office Queen St., opposite Union Feed Co.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Agent to take acknowledgment of documents, district of Kona, W. C. Ahi's office, King St., Honolulu.
New Sugar Trust.
YORK, June 2.—The organization of the National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey was completed today. The new company is a combination of the National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey, the Hawaiian Sugar Co., and other companies. The company will have a capital of \$10,000,000 of common stock and \$10,000,000 of preferred shares. The company will own all the plants and machinery in the combination. The company will have a total of \$20,000,000 in cash.

HAWAIIAN OFFICIALS

M. M. Estee Confirmed as Federal Judge.

RAY IS U. S. MARSHAL

Haywood for Collector of Internal Revenue and John C. Baird District Attorney.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Hawaiian offices: Morris M. Estee of California to be United States District Judge for the Territory of Hawaii; John C. Baird of Wyoming to be United States District Attorney of Hawaii; Daniel F. Ray of Illinois to be United States Marshal of Hawaii.
San Francisco, May 6.—The news of Morris M. Estee's nomination as United States Judge for Hawaii soon spread among his friends in this city yesterday and his office was besieged with well-wishers during the afternoon. At the Union League Club he was the lion of the hour at luncheon time. While perfectly willing to discuss the duties of the office to which he had been nominated, Mr. Estee had nothing to say for publication as to his plans for the future. It is understood, however, that he will at once commence preparations for his removal to Honolulu, which will be his home for the next six years, at least, provided his nomination is confirmed by the Senate.
Unlike most District Judgeships, that of Hawaii combines the duties of both United States District and Circuit Courts, probably on account of its isolation, appeals therefrom being heard in the Circuit Court of Appeals for this district, of which it is a part. While the next session of the Hawaiian Court under ordinary circumstances will not be held until October, Judge Estee may at his discretion hold extra sessions whenever he thinks it necessary, and his friends say that he will not delay making himself familiar with affairs in his new district longer than is necessary.
Estee needs no introduction to the people of California, as he is one of the best known men in the State. His career exemplifies what can be accomplished by pluck, energy and self-reliance. He was born in Freehold, Warren county, Pa., on November 10, 1834. His father, Ansel Estee, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., was a well-to-do farmer of the time-honored Eastern type. There were nine children in his family and Morris was the eldest. His ambitions were beyond the limits of his father's farm, and after spending two years at the Wakefield Academy of Erie county he resolved to strike out alone in quest of fortune. At the age of 20 he came to California and at once went to the El Dorado county gold mines, where he spent two years. While a miner he was still a student, and he soon learned that the way to success lay through the channel of his intellect rather than that of his muscles. He then took up the study of law, and after some experience in different law offices he was admitted to practice in 1859. He opened an office at Sacramento. In 1863 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, and his work during that session was recognized by the people of Sacramento by his election to the office of District Attorney, which he held until 1866.
In 1868 Estee came to San Francisco. In 1871 he made himself felt politically by his fight for Booth for Governor. After the latter's nomination he was made secretary of the State Republican Central Committee, in which position his ability as an organizer was apparent in a remarkable degree. He was sent to the Assembly again in 1875 and was made Speaker of the House. At the conclusion of the session he returned here and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1880 he was selected as one of the fifteen freeholders to frame a new city charter. He was chosen by the Republican Convention as a candidate for Governor in 1882, but was defeated by Stoneman. Again in 1894 he received the same honor, but was defeated by Budd. In 1888 he was chairman of the California delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.
Mr. Estee is a thoroughly representative man, for not only has he been a farmer, miner and lawyer, but he is considerable of a horticulturist and viticulturist. He was at one time president of the Horticultural Society. He has an extensive vineyard in Napa, and the hospitality of his home is known for miles around. He was a member of the Pan-American Congress, and there are no questions of the day touching the interests of California or the United States with which he is not thoroughly familiar and upon which he has not been heard. Mr. Estee was married in 1863 to Miss Frances Divine, a daughter of Judge Davis Divine of San Jose. He has two children living.

Haywood Revenue Collector.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—William Haywood was nominated by the President

to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Hawaii. He has been Consul-General of the United States at Honolulu during the McKinley Administration.

Chicago's Comic Rebels.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Judge Niles of the "District of Lake Michigan," and Captain Streeter, the founder of the District, have both announced they will not recognize the jurisdiction of any civil or criminal court of Illinois. They will do business only with President McKinley or the United States Courts. "Chief Justice" Niles of the District of Lake Michigan addressed a long letter to the President, detailing his grievances and asking for relief. Niles is in a cell in the county jail. He has not attempted to give bonds. He has asked the President to order the release of himself and his compatriots, and in his appeal argues the justness of the contention that the County of Cook has no jurisdiction over the territory along the lake shore, which is under dispute.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

How American Threats Displease the Mikado's Subjects.

YOKOHAMA, May 22.—Anxiety in international matters is just now centering upon the Pacific Coast of America, the anti-Japanese feeling there engendered, owing to the recent great influx of the islanders occasioning much press comment. The situation as to British Columbia excites comparatively little alarm, as it is believed that the Government there will maintain its strong stand against any restrictive measures. But much fear is felt lest the supposed exigencies of the coming election in the United States will lead to hostile action in the way of putting an embargo upon the entrance of Orientals generally.
It is needless to say that any measure which would class the Japanese with the Chinese would deal the severest blow to the friendly relations which have always existed between Japan and the United States and would seriously imperil the now rapidly increasing commercial interests so important to both countries. Not only is it a fact that the Japanese are almost as different from the Chinese as are Americans from the Turks, but also there is scarcely any point upon which this exceedingly self-respecting people are so sensitive as they are upon the persistent ignorance of the West in the matter of such distinction. Should they now be lumped with the Chinese by any official action of the United States the result would be disastrous in the extreme, and it would be many years before the existing cordial relations could be restored.
It may be said also with perfect truth that there is no real cause for alarm, even on the part of the Pacific Coast states. The present influx of Japanese is a merely temporary and abnormal increase of the ordinary tide, occasioned by the undue activity of the emigration companies, an activity which the Government is already suppressing with much vigor. In the great industrial development of the empire and in the opening up of its mines and various other resources there is practically no problem of surplus population. Any restrictive measures on the part of America just now would, not only be unwise but entirely unnecessary.

HOUSE PASSES TRUST BILL
Amendment in Favor of the Labor Unions.
WASHINGTON, June 2.—Only one vote was cast in the House today against the Littlefield anti-trust bill to amend the Sherman act of 1890 to make it more effective in the prosecution of trusts and combinations, their agents, officers or attorneys, Mann (R.) of Illinois, cast the negative vote. The bill, according to the statements of the Republican leaders, goes to the limit of the authority of Congress under the constitution. All the Democratic minority amendments except one were defeated. That was an amendment declaring that nothing in the act should be construed to apply to trades unions or labor organizations. All except eight Republicans—Aldrich of Alabama, Allen and Littlefield of Maine, Bailey, Long and Calderhead of Kansas and Cannon and Hitt of Illinois—voted for it.
The bill amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare every contract or combination in the form of trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the States or with foreign nations, illegal, and every party to such contract or combination guilty of a crime punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years. It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover three-fold damages.
The definition of "person" and "persons" in the present law is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers or attorneys of corporations. For purposes of commerce it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed or carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common laws; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce, and forbids them the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons and papers, and confers jurisdiction upon United States Circuit and District Courts for the trial of causes under it, and authorizes any person, firm or corporation or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA

Situation is Black and Alarming.

A BATTLE IN PEKING

Foreign Troops Landing -- Russia May Call Out an Army--Japan May Fight.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The situation in China has now reached a critical point, as shown by the dispatches received today from Minister Conger at Peking and Rear Admiral Kempff at Taku. Kempff cabled the Secretary of the Navy this afternoon that "Engagement has begun. Have landed 50 more soldiers. More battalion of marines." He also called for a gunboat and a battalion of marines. This morning Secretary Hay received a dispatch from Conger, saying the situation had grown more serious, and that the Boxers were trying to attack the city. Rear Admiral Kempff's dispatch was in cipher and was not quite clear. He gave no details to indicate what forces were engaged.
State Department officials incline to the belief that the engagement refers to an attack on Peking, which was foreshadowed by Conger's dispatch. Secretary Long has cabled Rear Admiral Kempff for more specific information. If the gunboat Helena is available at Manila it will doubtless be sent, as it was built especially for Chinese waters. Drawing but nine feet of water, it can go up the Pei-ho to Tien-Tsin, the head of navigation, from which point Peking is reached. In diplomatic circles the situation is viewed as extremely grave, inasmuch as the indications are now strong that the Chinese Empire is about to be cut up.
The break in the Admiral's cablegram is caused by an illegible group of figures. Reading in one light it would seem that the Newark has landed fifty sailors to re-enforce the marines already ashore, and in another aspect the gap might be read to state that fifty sailors had been landed with another battalion of marines. The Admiral's news is regarded as of the utmost gravity. Secretary Long has cabled him to send his messages hereafter in plain English.
RUSSIA SENDS TROOPS.
LONDON, June 6.—The Daily Express has a dispatch from Shanghai, dated Tuesday, which says: "Russian troops have been ordered from Port Arthur to the neighborhood of Peking to punish the Boxers for killing two Cossacks and wounding two."
BERLIN, June 5.—The latest news regarding the Boxers has reached here by private and official telegrams, all of which say the situation is black and alarming. The German Foreign Office considers encounter between the Boxers and Russians an event probably fraught with the greatest danger. News has also reached here that several German and Catholic missions in the provinces of Shantung have been pillaged by mobs, supposed to have been incited by the Boxers' agitation.
NEW YORK, June 5.—A cable to the Sun from Paris says: China is absorbing diplomatic attention at present. Nine telegrams from Peking were received at the Foreign Office today. Fears are now entertained that the Boxers will besiege that city. It is reported that the Boxers a month ago numbered 100,000. It is considered likely that Russian troops from Port Arthur will proceed by way of Tien-Tsin and occupy Peking. Russian initiative is viewed with mixed feelings by French diplomats. Russia represents conservative Chinese ideas, as opposed to the open-door policy, and consequently, French agents in China have given the impression, which is surely erroneous, that the United States is engaged in the Philippines and not interested in events in China.
A French diplomatist today informed the correspondent of the Sun that the original outbreak of Boxers occurred in a province within the German sphere of influence. "The trouble was probably owing to the brutal treatment of the coolies employed in railway construction. Serious fears are entertained for the lives of the missionaries and converts and two vicarists in Shantung province."
The Foreign Office has notified the press that though apparent calm has been restored in China through the landing of foreign troops at Tien-Tsin and the sending of them to Peking, the situation has really changed seriously for the worse in the last three days.
LONDON, June 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: The situation in China has grown worse. The powers are now exchanging dispatches regarding the appointment of a single commander of the united European and American squadrons.
Tien-Tsin's Critical Position.
LONDON, June 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin, dated June 4th, says: The situation is very serious.

The Boxers are approaching Tien-Tsin on all sides.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: The Boxers are within three miles of Tien-Tsin. In addition to the marines, the defensive force includes volunteers under the command of Major Higgs, late of the Sixteenth Lancers. The town is practically under arms.
Tien-Tsin (via Shanghai), June 5.—Last night passed quietly, but Tien-Tsin is in an excited state this morning. About 200 more foreign troops are expected here today.
A representative of the Associated Press visited Huang Tsun on the Peking-Tien-Tsin Railway to day and found that the station and two bridges had been burned. The officer commanding the Chinese troops there said that 200 of his men had bolted, and only fifty remained. These fought well, killing a number of the Boxers. The bolting troops were badly cut up in the adjacent broken country. It is stated that sixty were killed or wounded. Some of their bodies were recovered, frightfully mutilated.
All the Chinese railway employees are deserting their posts, and the troops sent to guard the stations appear to be worse than useless. A guard of 250 sent to Feng Tai bolted at Lu Kou Chao yesterday morning when they heard of the trouble at Huang Tsun.

Missionary Killed.

LONDON, June 6.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says: Mr. Norman, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was cruelly murdered at Hung Ching on June 2. The Viceroy of Pechili has officially notified the British Minister.
The murder was undoubtedly due to the complexity of the Chinese Government in the disturbances caused by the Boxers. A secret edict issued two days ago forbade the soldiers to fire upon the Boxers. The soldiers who were killed at Hung Ching offered no resistance, and were simply guarding the railway.
It is indisputable that the chief supporters of the Boxers include Prince Tuan, the father, and Hsu Tung, the guardian of the heir-apparent, as well as Tung Fuh Slang, the general commanding the hordes of Kan Su soldiers who have long menaced the safety of foreigners in Pechili. It is imperatively necessary that the Tien-Tsin railway should be immediately patrolled, and patrolled by British guards. Tien-Tsin itself is apparently quiet, but there is much suppressed excitement.

Battle Near Peking.

SHANGHAI, June 6.—The soldiers dispatched to attack the Boxers have fought an engagement quite close to Peking. Many were killed on both sides.
In consequence of the representations of Japan, the landing of a large Russian force at Taku is alleged to have been stopped.
It is believed here that should Russia persist in sending a preponderating military force to the front a collision with Japan will inevitably result.
Alarming reports are current here of the hurried completion of the mobilization of the Japanese fleet.
The Russian Minister at Peking, M. de Giers, has made another attempt to induce the Chinese Foreign Office to formally request Russian assistance to restore order, but the offer has not yet been accepted.
Violent dissensions are reported to exist between the Chinese commander-in-chief of the forces, Jung-Lu, and Prince Ching-Tuan, who, in accordance with the wishes of the Dowager Empress, is strongly supporting the cause of the Boxers.
The mobs who murdered the English missionaries, Robinson and Norman, mutilated and disemboweled the bodies. The station at Yan-Tin, three miles from Peking, has been burned. The British Minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, is reported to be quite ill.

ORDERED TO SEA.

Two Battleships Started Off in a Hurry.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Under orders from the Navy Department the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana, at the League Island Navy yard, are being prepared for sea. The orders give no clue as to what service the vessels may be called into, the notice to commandant Casey being simply to get the ships ready and dispatch them as soon as possible to Hampton Roads, where they are to await further orders. The warships were this morning piloted out of the reserve basin around to the Delaware river front, where preparations for departure were finished. Both vessels were practically ready to go to sea when orders came, having been thoroughly overhauled at the Brooklyn navy yard before their arrival here.
The two vessels are loaded with enough coal to make a trip across the Atlantic and they contain large supplies of ammunition. There are 120 men in the reserve crew of each ship, the balance of the complement of 405 sailors and 80 marines having been distributed among various naval stations at the vessels reached here from Brooklyn.
The full crews were filled out with the 525 men who came here on the frigate Hartford from Hampton Roads and the other details ordered here from New York and Boston. The Hartford's men include four hundred landmen who have just been brought around from San Francisco. Recruits were also taken from among the sixty landmen and apprentices on the receiving ship at League Island.

Stephen Crane Dead.

BADEN-WEILER, (Baden), June 5.—Stephen Crane, the American author and war correspondent, died here today, aged 30 years. Stephen Crane four years ago made a great hit with "The Red Badge of Courage." It is cast in the form of a romance and is a detailed study of the development of a raw recruit in our Civil War under the fire of the enemy. What made it noteworthy was that Crane could have had no real experience of what he described with a mastery of force and graphic realism not surpassed by Tolstoi in his sketches of Sebastopol.

ROBERTS IS IN PRETORIA

Boer Army Retreats to Mountains.

A THREE DAY ARMISTICE

Various Details of the Closing Scenes of the Bloody South African War.

LONDON, June 6, 10:25 a. m.—Lord Roberts telegraphed to the War Office as follows:
"PRETORIA, June 5, 5:35 p. m.—The occupation of the town passed off most satisfactorily and the British flag is now hoisted on top of the Government offices. The troops met with a much more enthusiastic reception than I anticipated. The Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards lined the squares when the march past took place. "Owing to their having been on duty at some distance around the town, very few cavalry and infantry were able to take part in the ceremony."
"Several of our officers who had been prisoners were among the onlookers."
LONDON, June 5, 11:07 p. m.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:
"PRETORIA, June 5, 12:55 p. m.—Just before dark yesterday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry followed them to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily. De Lisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town, demanding its surrender in my name.
"Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African Republic—Sandberg, military secretary to Commandant General Botha, and a general officer of the Boer army—who brought me a letter from Botha proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms of surrender. I replied that I would gladly meet the Commandant General the next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional. I asked for a reply by daybreak, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light.
"In his reply Botha told me he had decided not to defend Pretoria, and he trusted women, children and property would be protected. At 1 a. m. today, while in line of march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town. It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by Her Majesty's troops at 2 o'clock this afternoon."
"Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Krueger are both in Pretoria. Some few of the British prisoners have been taken away, but the majority are still at Waterval. Over a hundred of the officers are in Pretoria. The few I have seen are looking well."
LONDON, June 6.—The dispatches of Lord Roberts telling of the incidents before the surrendering of the capital by three civilians, stand alone, as the correspondents with him have not had their turn with the wires.
Lord Roberts' postscript announcing the loss of the Yeomanry battalion came too late for the public to know it last evening. The newspaper commentators consider the incident deplorable, but as having no weight to speak of in the results. The battalion numbered between 400 and 500.
General Botha and most of his men got away from Pretoria. This is inferred from Lord Roberts' message, but the presumption is that the Boer Commandant General cannot escape the British dispositions without a fight. Bennett Burleigh, wiring from Johannesburg, says President Krueger took £22,000,000 in cash to Middleburg.
Story of Advance.
LONDON, June 5.—The War Office this morning issues the following dispatch received from Lord Roberts:
"SIX-MILES SPRUIT, June 4, 8:30 p. m.—We started this morning at daybreak and marched about ten miles to Six-Miles Spruit, both banks of which were occupied by the enemy. Henry's and Ross' mounted infantry, with the west Somerset, Dorset, Bedford and Sussex companies of Yeomanry, quickly dislodged them from the south bank and pursued them nearly a mile, when they found themselves under a heavy fire from guns which the Boers had placed in a well-concealed commanding position.
"Our heavy guns of the Royal Artillery, which had purposely been placed in the front part of the column, were hurried to the assistance of the mounted infantry as fast as oxen and mules could travel over the great rolling hills surrounding Pretoria. The guns were supported by Stevenson's brigade of Pole-Carew, and, after a few rounds, drove the enemy from their positions.
"The Boers then attempted to turn our left flank, in which they were again foiled by the mounted infantry and yeomanry, supported by Maxwell's brigade of Tucker's division. As, however, they still kept pressing our left rear, I sent word to Ian Hamilton, who was advancing three miles to our left, to incline toward us and fill up the gap between the two columns. This finally checked the enemy, who were driven back toward Pretoria. I hoped we would have been able to follow them up, but the days now are very short in this part of the world, and, after nearly two hours' marching and fighting, we had to bivouac on the ground gained during the day.
"The Guards brigade is quite near the southernmost fort by which Pretoria is defended and less than four miles from the town.
"French with the Third and Fourth (Continued on Page 2.)